

## DESCRIPTION

Method of Manufacturing Clad Board for Forming Circuitry, Clad Board,  
and Core Board for Clad Board

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## Technical Field

The present invention relates to a method of manufacturing a clad board for forming circuitry, the clad board, and a core board for the clad board.

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## Background Art

Recently, electronic devices have been downsized, and components have been assembled at high densities into the devices. A conventional clad board for forming circuitry including electronics components mounted thereon has progressed from a single-sided board to a double-sided board, and a multi-layered board is now available. As such, a clad board to include the components at a higher density has been developed in order to accommodate more circuits therein.

Instead of plated through-holes preventing a clad board from accommodating more circuits at a higher density, conductive paste for connections through inner via-holes is proposed (e.g. in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No.06-268345).

In this method of manufacturing clad boards, a porous and compressive pre-impregnation sheet (hereinafter called "pre-preg sheet") including a polymer releasing film on both the faces is used. Through-holes are punched through the pre-preg sheet, and are filled with conductive paste, then the releasing film is peeled off. Metal foils are stuck to both faces of

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the pre-preg sheet, which is then heated and compressed, whereby both faces become electrically conductive with each other. Then the metal foils are etched for patterning, thereby forming circuits.

This conventional method of manufacturing a clad board will be described hereinafter with reference to accompanying drawings. Fig. 5A through Fig. 5F are sectional views illustrating the conventional method of manufacturing the clad boards.

First, as shown in Fig. 5A, a porous pre-preg sheet 1 of 500mm square and "t1" mm thickness is prepared. This sheet includes releasing film 2 made of polymer film of approx. 20 $\mu$ m thickness, e.g. polyethylene terephthalate (PET), on both the faces, and a releasing layer made of silicon-based material is formed on one face of film 2. As porous pre-preg sheet 1, composite material is employed. The composite material is made of non-woven fabric of aromatic polyamide fiber, in which thermosetting epoxy resin is impregnated.

Next, as shown in Fig. 5B, through-holes 3 are formed at predetermined positions with energy beam such as laser. Pre-preg sheet 1 is placed on a table of a printing machine (not shown) for printing conductive paste 4 onto releasing film 2. Through-holes 3 are filled with paste 4 as shown in Fig. 5C. At this time, upper releasing film 2 prevents a print mask and pre-preg sheet 1 from being contaminated.

As shown in Fig. 5D, films 2 on both the faces of pre-preg sheet 1 are peeled off, then metal foil 5 such as copper foil is stuck to each face of sheet 1 as shown in Fig. 5E. Then sheet 1 is heated and pressed, and metal foil 5 adheres to sheet 1 as shown in Fig. 5F. Simultaneously, sheet 1 is compressed to the thickness of "t2" mm ( $t1 > t2$ ), and the metal foils on both the faces are electrically connected with conductive paste 4. Epoxy resin,

one of the components of sheet 1, and conductive paste 4 are cured at this time. Then metal foil 5 on each face is selectively etched for forming circuit patterns (not shown), whereby a double-sided circuit-patterned board is obtained.

5 However, the method discussed above has the following problems.

Releasing film 2 is stuck to both the faces of pre-preg sheet 1 by the laminating method, as disclosed in Japanese Patent No.2768236. Then, as shown in Fig. 6A and Fig. 6B, at some points in the surface of sheet 1, non-woven fabric 6 is exposed. Even if fabric 6 is not exposed, if large peaks and valleys (roughness) are formed on a face of a surface resin layer, sheet 1 does not securely adhere to film 2. Yet, fine gaps 10 are formed on the interface between sheet 1 and film 2, as shown in Fig. 7A and Fig. 7B.

When through-holes 3 of such pre-preg sheet 1 are filled with conductive paste 4, particularly when through-hole 3 is provided at gap 10, conductive paste 4 also penetrates into gap 10 as shown in Fig. 7C. As a result, a pattern touches an adjacent pattern while the circuits are formed, which produces a short-circuit or lowers insulating reliability between wiring. These problems increases at a higher density of wiring patterns.

20 Disclosure of the Invention

The present invention aims to prevent a short circuit due to a gap produced on an interface between a conventional pre-preg sheet and a releasing film. The present invention also aims to prevent insulating reliability from lowering, and increase a yield rate of circuit boards. The present invention aims to provide a clad board for forming circuitry, a method of manufacturing the clad boards, and a core board of the clad board.

The method of manufacturing the clad board of the present invention

includes: sticking a releasing film to a pre-preg sheet; forming a non-through hole or a through-hole in the pre-preg sheet including the releasing film; filling the hole with conductive paste; peeling off the releasing film; and attaching metal foil on the pre-preg sheet by applying heat and pressure thereto. A smooth face is formed on the pre-preg sheet to be used for the clad board.

### Brief Description of Drawings

Fig. 1A is a plan view showing a structure of a pre-preg sheet in accordance with a first exemplary embodiment of the present invention, and Fig. 1B is a sectional view of the pre-preg sheet taken along line 1B-1B in Fig. 1A.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view showing a structure of non-woven fabric in accordance with a third exemplary embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 3 is a sectional view illustrating a part of manufacturing steps of clad boards in accordance with a fourth exemplary embodiment.

Fig. 4A to Fig. 4F are sectional views illustrating a method of manufacturing clad boards in accordance with the first embodiment.

Fig. 5A to Fig. 5F are sectional views illustrating a manufacturing method of conventional clad boards.

Fig. 6A is a plan view showing a structure of a conventional pre-preg sheet, and Fig. 6B is a sectional view of the pre-preg sheet taken along line 6B-6B in Fig. 6A.

Fig. 7A to Fig. 7C are sectional views illustrating a part of manufacturing steps of conventional clad boards.

### Detailed Description of Exemplary Embodiments

## (Exemplary Embodiment 1)

A first exemplary embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to Fig. 1A to Fig. 4F. Fig. 4A to Fig. 4F are sectional views illustrating a method of manufacturing a clad board for forming circuitry in accordance with the first exemplary embodiment. The manufacturing method includes a releasing-film-sticking step, a hole-forming step, conductive-paste-filling step, peeling-off step, heat-and-pressure-applying step, and circuit-forming step.

As shown in Fig. 1A and Fig. 1B, pre-preg sheet 1 is a composite material including impregnated resin 7 (e.g. thermosetting resin such as epoxy resin) and non-woven fabric 6 of fiber sheet such as aromatic polyamide fiber (aramid fiber). Impregnated resin 7 is not completely cured but includes a semi-cured portion, i.e., impregnated resin 7 is in B-stage.

Releasing film 2 shown in Fig. 4A is formed of polymer film such as polyethylene terephthalate (PET) of 20 $\mu$ m thickness, having a silicon-based releasing layer of approx. 100 $\text{\AA}$  film thickness. On each face of pre-preg sheet 1, this releasing layer is placed. Sheet 1 passes between two heating rolls (not shown) to be heated and pressed to have film 2 is stuck to each face of sheet 1 as shown in Fig. 4A.

Next, energy beam such as carbon dioxide laser-beam is irradiated onto pre-preg sheet 1 of approx. 150 $\mu$ m thickness with a laser beam machine as shown in Fig. 4B, so that through holes 3 approx. 200 $\mu$ m across are formed.

Then, as shown in Fig. 4C, through-holes 3 are filled with conductive paste 4 by a printing method. Conductive paste 4 mainly includes conductive particles and epoxy resin. Then as shown in Fig. 4D, releasing films 2 on upper and lower faces are peeled off.

Next, as shown in Fig. 4E, metal foil 5 is placed on both faces of pre-preg sheet 1, then heated and pressed, so that the thickness of sheet 1 is compressed to have from a thickness  $t_1$  to a thickness  $t_2$  as shown in Fig. 4F. Conductive paste 4 thus connects metal foils 5 on both the faces electrically to each other, and a clad board to be used as a circuit board is obtained.

Then metal foil 5 is selectively etched to form circuit-patterns, and finally, a double-sided circuit-patterned board (not shown) is obtained.

Features of the first embodiment are described hereinafter.

Pre-preg sheet 1, which is to be used in a step of sticking the releasing film, is covered with impregnated resin on its overall surface, so that flat resin layer 8 made of impregnated resin 7 is formed. A thickness of layer 8 ranges from  $1\mu\text{m}$  to  $30\mu\text{m}$ , preferably from  $5\mu\text{m}$  to  $20\mu\text{m}$ .

If having the thickness exceeding  $30\mu\text{m}$ , layer 8 is hollowed out and diameters of the through holes become larger than those in non-woven fabric 6 when the sheet is pierced by energy beam such as carbon dioxide laser-beam.

Resin layer 8 may be formed when the resin is impregnated into non-woven fabric 6 by increasing an amount of impregnated resin, increasing a density of the non-woven fabric, or adjusting a condition of impregnating the resin.

Releasing films 2 is disposed as to sandwich pre-preg sheet 1, and sheet 1 and films 2 passes together through a heating roller to be heated and pressed, whereby film 2 is formed on both the faces of sheet 1.

At this time, resin layer 8 made of impregnated resin 7 and formed on sheet 1 is heated, and has a smooth face slightly melted. Then resin layer 8 is securely stuck onto film 2 by pressing without forming gaps.

A critical matter in this step is a smoothness of sheet 1, i.e., resin layer

8. More smoothness of resin layer 8, more solidly are films 2 stuck to layer 8. Therefore, the maximum height difference between peaks and valleys (roughness) on the surface of layer 8 is regulated to not more than 10 $\mu$ m, and preferably not more than 5 $\mu$ m. As a result, when through-holes 3 are filled with conductive paste 4, paste 4 remains within holes 3 and never spreads between sheet 1 and film 2. This smoothness thus prevents short circuits between adjacent circuit-patterns formed by etching metal foil 5 selectively.

In the clad board manufactured by this method discussed above, adhesive force between metal foil 5 and resin layer 8 close to the surface of the board increases, and adhesive strength of the circuit patterns to the board accordingly increases.

#### (Exemplary Embodiment 2)

15 A manufacturing method in accordance with a second exemplary embodiment is basically the same as that of the first embodiment, and detailed description is thus omitted here. Features only in the second embodiment will be described.

Pre-preg sheet 1 is a composite material formed of thermosetting resin such as epoxy resin (hereinafter called impregnated resin 7) and non-woven fabric 6 of fabric sheet such as aromatic polyamide fiber (aramid fiber). Impregnated resin 7 is not completely cured but includes semi-cured portions, i.e., impregnated resin 7 is in B-stage.

Aramid fiber non-woven fabric 6 conventionally used for pre-preg sheet 1 has a density ranging from 500 to 700kg/m<sup>3</sup>. When resin is impregnated into such non-woven fabric 6, the center section of fabric 6 tends to be impregnated. Therefore, resin is not fully enough impregnated

around a surface, and fibers of fabric 6 may be thus exposed on the surface in parts as shown in Fig. 6A and Fig. 6B.

However, aramid fiber non-woven fabric 6 used in the second embodiment has a density ranging from 700 to 1000kg/m<sup>3</sup>. When resin is  
5 impregnated into such non-woven fabric 6, the center section of fabric 6 is not impregnated well with the resin, and instead, neighborhood of both of the surfaces of fabric 6 are easily impregnated. As a result, smooth surface of resin layer 8 made of impregnated resin 7 is formed on the surfaces.

An important thing here is to form resin layer 8 containing resin of  
10 equal amount to resin of the conventional pre-preg sheet 1 without increasing an amount of impregnated resin. The equal amount is 51-54 weight % to the pre-preg sheet.

When conductive paste is compressed to connect layers, either increasing a density of the non-woven fabric or increasing an amount of  
15 impregnated resin lowers a compression rate of pre-preg sheet 1. Therefore, both the manners adversely affect the compression of the conductive paste.

However, increasing an amount of the impregnated resin (e.g. not less than 55 weight % of the pre-preg sheet) affects more seriously the lowering of compression rate of pre-preg sheet 1, and not advantageous for a less  
20 connecting resistance. Therefore, forming resin layer 8 without increasing an amount of the impregnated resin is extremely advantageous for a less connecting resistance.

A density of aramid fiber non-woven fabric 6 may be controlled by calendering, therefore, the density ranging from 700 to 1000kg/m<sup>3</sup> is  
25 obtainable with the same weight of non-woven fabric as the conventional aramid fiber non-woven fabric. Not increasing an amount of the impregnated resin is effective for reducing a weight of the clad board.

In a step of sticking releasing films 2 to pre-preg sheet 1, films 2 are disposed on both the faces of sheet 1 such that films 2 sandwich pre-preg sheet 1 discussed above. Then sheet 1 and films 2 passes together through a heating roller to be heated and pressed, so that films 2 solidly adhere to both the faces of sheet 1. Smooth face of layer 8 on both the faces of sheet 1 is slightly melted. Then resin layer 8 is solidly stuck to film 2 by pressing without producing gaps. More smoothness of resin layer 8; more solidly are films 2 stuck to layer 8. Therefore, the maximum height- difference between peaks and valleys on the surface of layer 8 is regulated not more than 10 $\mu$ m, preferably not more than 5 $\mu$ m.

As a result, when through-holes 3 are filled with conductive paste 4, paste 4 remains within holes 3 and does not spread between sheet 1 and film 2. This smoothness thus prevents short circuits between adjacent circuit-patterns formed by etching selectively metal foil 5.

In the clad board manufactured by the method discussed above, adhesive force between metal foil 5 and resin layer 8 close to the surface of the board increases, and adhesive strength of the circuit patterns to the board accordingly increases.

### (Exemplary Embodiment 3)

A manufacturing method in accordance with a third exemplary embodiment is basically the same as that of the first embodiment, and detailed description is thus omitted here. Features only in the third embodiment will be demonstrated.

Aramid fiber non-woven fabric 6 used in the third embodiment has a density ranging from 700 to 1000kg/m<sup>3</sup> around a surface layer of both the faces of fabric 6 as shown in Fig. 2A. The density of the inside of fabric 6 is

lower than that around the surface layer, and preferably ranges from 500 to 700kg/m<sup>3</sup>.

If the density becomes lower than 500kg/m<sup>3</sup>, a number of air-gaps in pre-preg sheet 1 increases. This makes conductive paste 4 tend to spread  
5 from inside of through holes 3 into pre-preg sheet 1 and the lowers its insulating reliability.

In pre-preg sheet 1 having the composition discussed above, resin is not impregnated well in the center section of aramid fiber non-woven fabric 6. Instead, much more resin component is attached around respective surface  
10 layers of both the faces of non-woven fabric 6. As a result, smooth resin layer 8 mainly made of impregnated resin 7 is formed on pre-preg sheet 1.

In a step of sticking releasing films 2 to pre-preg sheet 1, films 2 are disposed on both the faces of sheet 1 such that films 2 sandwich such pre-preg sheet 1 discussed above. Then sheet 1 and films 2 passes together  
15 through a heating roller to be heated and pressed, so that films 2 solidly adhere to both the faces of sheet 1. Smooth face of layer 8 on both the faces of sheet 1 is slightly melted. Then resin layer 8 is solidly stuck to film 2 by pressing without producing gaps. More smoothness of resin layer 8, more solidly films 2 are stuck to layer 8. Therefore, the maximum height  
20 difference between peaks and valleys on the surface of layer 8 is regulated not more than 10μm, and preferably not more than 5μm.

As a result, when through-holes 3 are filled with conductive paste 4, paste 4 remains within holes 3 and does not spread between sheet 1 and film 2. This smoothness thus prevents short circuits between adjacent circuit-  
25 patterns formed by etching selectively metal foil 5. In the clad board manufactured by this method discussed above, adhesive force between metal foil 5 and resin layer 8 close to the surface of the board increases, and

adhesive strength of the circuit patterns to the board accordingly increases.

These advantages are the same as those in the second embodiment. Further, the density at the inside of non-woven fabric 6 is set lower than that around the surface, so that pre-preg sheet 1 can be further compressed in the  
5 step of heating and pressing pre-preg sheet 1. As a result, more stable connecting resistance is obtainable.

Such a density distribution in aramid fiber non-woven fabric 6 can be also obtained by a multi-layer construction. In other words, two sheets of non-woven fabric having the density ranging from 700 to 1000kg/m<sup>3</sup> are  
10 prepared, and at least one sheet of non-woven fabric having a density lower than the previous sheets, preferably ranges from 500 to 700kg/m<sup>3</sup> is prepared. The first two sheets sandwich the second at least one sheet, thereby forming the multi-layer construction as shown in Fig. 2B. This multi-layer construction produces the similar advantages to those discussed above.

15 In this third embodiment, both the faces of non-woven fabric 6 have the density ranging from 700 to 1000kg/m<sup>3</sup>. However, if either one of both the faces has the density of the same range, the similar advantages can be expected.

20 (Exemplary Embodiment 4)

A manufacturing method of clad boards in accordance with a fourth embodiment is applied to the following cases: Non-woven fabric is exposed on a surface of pre-preg sheet 1 in parts; and Peaks and valleys (roughness) are formed on the surface of a resin layer mainly made of impregnated resin 7,  
25 the resin layer being formed on pre-preg sheet 1. In these cases, smooth resin layer 8 made of impregnated resin 7 is formed on both faces of pre-preg sheet 1.

As shown in Fig. 3, sharp blade 9 made of metal plate is applied to the surface of sheet 1, and move relatively to the surface, so that peaks on the surface can be removed, and resin layer 8 on the surface can be shaved into an adequate thickness.

5 Sheet 1 may be previously heat up to a temperature higher than a melting temperature of impregnated resin 7, or blade 9 may be heated up to a temperature higher than the melting temperature of impregnated resin 7. These manners make the surface resin melted, so that the peaks and valleys on the surface can be smoothed.

10 Impregnated resin 7 may be squeegeed with blade 9 to supply the impregnated resin to a place where aramid fiber non-woven fabric 6 is exposed or a place where more thickness is required. Thus resin layer 8 having more uniform thickness can be formed on the surface of pre-preg sheet 1. As a result, releasing film 2 can be stuck to the surface of sheet 1  
15 more solidly and stable.

In the fourth embodiment, blade 9 is used as smoothing means; however, another smoothing means shaping in a roll or a plate can produce a similar advantage.

In order to stick film 2 to sheet 1 more positively without gaps, the  
20 thickness of resin layer 8 is regulated between 1 and 30 $\mu$ m, preferably between 5 and 20 $\mu$ m, and a maximum height difference between the peaks and valleys is preferably regulated not more than 5 $\mu$ m.

#### (Exemplary Embodiment 5)

25 A manufacturing method in accordance with the fifth exemplary embodiment is basically the same as the first embodiment, and detailed description is thus omitted here. Features only in the fifth embodiment will

be demonstrated.

When a surface of pre-preg sheet 1 is not smooth but has peaks and valleys, gaps 10 are produced on interfaces between sheet 1 and releasing films 2 as shown in Fig. 7B. In a step of piercing holes in sheet 1, when  
5 energy beam such as carbon dioxide laser-beam is used, vicinity of each one of the holes is subject to heat. Parts of the material forming sheet 1 is deformed, shrunk or sublimated by the heat, thus gaps 10 are produced on the interface between film 2 and sheet 1 around each one of the holes.

Conductive paste used in the fifth embodiment has the following  
10 features. A conductive particle of conductive paste 4, e.g., a particle mainly formed of copper powder, has a longest diameter at least greater than a size of gap 10 in a thickness direction. Or, the longest diameter of the particle is at least smaller than a diameter of through-hole 3 in order not to block holes 3 from being filled with paste 4.

15 Through holes 3 are filled with conductive paste 4 discussed above, so that paste 4 is prevented from spreading into gaps 10 which have been produced in the sticking step or piercing step. This accordingly prevents circuit patterns adjacent to each other from being short-circuited. According to an experiment by the inventors, conductive paste 4 was  
20 regulated from spreading into gaps 10 with particles having a diameter not less than 10 $\mu$ m.

When holes 3 are filled with conductive paste 4 containing non-spherical particles, fluidity of conductive paste 4 lowers. The spread of the paste into gaps 10 can be thus restrained.

25 When the non-spherical particles are used in the conductive paste, a number of contact points between each particle increases, so that a stable connecting resistance is obtainable even at a small compression rate. Thus

the paste may be used with pre-preg sheet 1 including non-woven fabric at a high density described in embodiments 2 and 3, whereby the paste is prevented from spreading from holes 3 to their outer periphery, and a stable connecting resistance is obtainable.

- 5           In order to fill through-holes 3 with conductive paste 4 steadier, a lower viscosity of paste 4 is required. Non-spherical particles may be processed into flat conductive particles from spherical particles (e.g. mechanical force is applied to spherical particles so that the spherical particles are flattened). The flat particles decrease the viscosity of paste 4.
- 10          This is an alternative effective measure to lower the viscosity since it is undesirable to lower the viscosity by adding solvent to the conductive paste.

          In the embodiments 1 through 4 previously discussed, a heating roller is used for sticking releasing film 2 to pre-preg sheet 1. However, the

15          similar advantage can be obtained by other tools, e.g., heating/pressing with two flat boards, and sticking of film 2 to sheet 1 using an adhesive layer stuck to film 2.

          In the previous embodiments, through-holes 3 are taken as an example; however, non-through holes opening only one side also produce the

20          similar advantage.

          Carbon dioxide laser is used for piercing holes; however, other methods such as gas laser, solid laser including YAG laser, excimer laser, or energy beams other than laser can be used. Further, piercing techniques other than energy beams such as drilling, punching, or plasma etching can

25          be used.

          In the present invention, the double-sided clad board is discussed; however, the technique of the present invention can be applied to the multi-

layer clad board with the similar advantage.

The PET is used as polymer film employed to releasing film 2; however, other materials, e.g. polyimide (PI), polyethylene-naphthalate (PEN), polyphenylene sulfite (PPS), polypropylene (PP), polyphenylene oxide  
5 (PPO) may be used with the similar advantage.

Instead of aramid fiber non-woven fabric 6, aramid fiber woven fabric can be used as fiber sheet. Fibers other than aramid fiber, such as organic fiber material or non-organic fiber material including glass, can be used for forming woven fabric or non-woven fabric. Instead of thermosetting resin,  
10 thermoplastic resin can be used.

#### Industrial Applicability

According to the present invention, a pre-preg sheet having a entire single face or entire double faces smoothed is employed, so that short-circuits and lowering of insulating reliability can be prevented. Both of these  
15 problems are caused by gaps produced in an interface between the pre-preg sheet and a releasing film. Therefore, a yield rate can be improved, and quality and reliable circuit boards, in particular, high-density wiring circuit boards can be manufactured.